

## 2.1 Biodiversity and Evolution – Answers

1. (a) *Lugworm* segmented body; septa; fluid filled body cavity;  
hydrostatic skeleton; primitive brain and nervous systems;  
thin permeable skin; closed circulatory system; (not: coelom)  
(Max 2) [2]  
*Frog* Phylum Chordata / chordate, accept vertebrate; [1]  
Class Amphibia; [1]  
*Locust* Phylum Arthropoda / arthropod; [1]  
class Insecta / insect; [1]  
Features of phylum  
a body divided into segments  
a body further divided into head, thorax and abdomen/three sections  
a well developed brain  
a hard outer exoskeleton (made of chitin)  
(paired) jointed legs (not: ref. 6)  
an open circulatory system/haemocoel  
a cavity which surrounds the body organs  
(Max 2) [2]  
*Field mushroom* Kingdom fungi; [1]  
(b) *Schistocerca*. [1]

**[10 marks]**

2.

One mark for each line:-

Animalia: Fungi: Protocista: Plantae: Prokaryotae. [5]  
(no mark if extra ticks present)

**[Total 5 marks]**

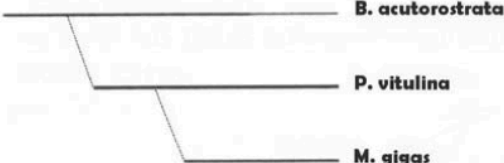
3.

- (a) Wings of birds and bats. [1]
- (b) (i) Adaptive radiation (**Allow** Speciation / Natural Selection) [1]
- (ii) No competition from other birds / vacant niches / subsequent intraspecific competition (Any two) [2]
- (c) Unable to interbreed and produce fertile offspring (allow: breed together. Not: unable to breed) [1]
- (d) DNA profiling/hybridisation (comparing DNA or equivalent e.g. fingerprinting) (not: looking at DNA/electrophoresis unqualified) [1]

**[Total 6 marks]**

4.

- (a) Chordata/chordates (accept vertebrata/vertebrates). 1
- (b) (i) Pentadactyl (limb). 1
- (ii) B. 1
- (ii) Phoca. 1
- (c) (i) Homologues/homologous. (not: analogous/adaptive radiation) 1
- (ii) They suggest the existence of shared/common ancestors (not: similar ancestors) 1
- (d) (i) 6. 1
- (ii) Macroderma gigas. 1

- (e)  1

**9 MARKS**

- 5.
- |     |                                       |     |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|
| (a) | Segmented body                        | [1] |
|     | Jointed limbs                         | [1] |
| (b) | Water proof – terrestrial adaptation  | [1] |
|     | Limits growth / necessitates moulting | [1] |
| (c) | Class                                 | [1] |

**[Total 5 marks]**

- 6.
- |     |                                 |   |   |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|---|
| (a) | Chordata                        | (allow: vertebrata)   | 1 |
|     | Mammalia/mammals                |   | 1 |
|     | <i>Acinonyx</i>                 |   | 1 |
| (b) | Phylum:                         | vertebral column/backbone<br>well developed brain/CNS enclosed in a cranium<br>internal skeleton<br>(any 1)   | 1 |
|     | Class:                          | endothermic (not: warm blooded)<br>Lungs<br>Hair / fur<br>Double circulation<br>Internal gestation / mammary glands /feed young<br>on milk (allow: give birth to live young / placenta) |   |
|     |                                 | Sweat glands<br>(any 1)   | 1 |
| (c) | (Genetic/population) bottleneck | (not: low gene pool)  | 1 |
| (d) | (i)                             | Electrophoresis<br>Genetic/DNA fingerprinting / DNA hybridisation / DNA<br>profiling (not: DNA analysis) / protein sequencing<br>(any 1)  | 1 |
|     | (ii)                            | That the DNA / sequence of bases/ genes/proteins shared<br>between individuals is very high / closely match<br>(allow: ref. banding patterns very similar)                              | 1 |

**Total 8 marks**

7.			
(a)	(i)	Arthropoda	1
	(ii)	jointed legs exoskeleton fluid-filled body cavity / haemocoel/ open circulatory system Segmentation/ segmented body NOT large brain	max 2
(b)	(i)	a group of organisms that can interbreed / breed with each other to produce fertile offspring	1
	(ii)	<u>Genus</u>	1
	(iii)	DNA base sequencing / hybridisation/ sequencing analysis/ DNA electrophoresis Not DNA analysis/ analysis alone genetic fingerprinting or profiling/ amino acid sequencing of proteins / differences in protein structure (not: biochemical methods unqualified) NOT compare DNA/ genes	1
	(iv)	high level of <u>similarity</u> shows that they are closely related / converse argument. Needs to relate to 2 a (iii)	1
<b>Question Total</b>			<b>7</b>

8.		
(a)	A species is a group of organisms that { <u>can interbreed/</u> <u>reproduce</u> }; (under natural conditions) produce <u>fertile</u> offspring;	<b>Available</b> 2
(b)	(i) birds;	1
	(ii) Borneo {1.61/ 1.62/1.6};	1
	(iii) (Least at poles to) {greatest/ increasing} at equator;	1
(c)	(i) X at second split from left or anywhere along that line;	1
	(ii) Same genus( but different species)/ tells us the genus;	1
(d)	(i) homologous;	1
	(ii) analogous;	1
<b>Question 1 total</b>		<b>[9]</b>

9.

(a)	<table><tr><th>Kingdom</th><th>Phylum</th><th>Class</th><th>Genus</th></tr><tr><td>Planta(e)/ plant(s);</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Annelid(s)/ annelida</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Vertebrate/ vertebrata/ chordate/ chordata;</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Insect/ insecta;</td><td></td></tr></table>	Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Genus	Planta(e)/ plant(s);					Annelid(s)/ annelida				Vertebrate/ vertebrata/ chordate/ chordata;					Insect/ insecta;		4
Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Genus																			
Planta(e)/ plant(s);																						
	Annelid(s)/ annelida																					
	Vertebrate/ vertebrata/ chordate/ chordata;																					
		Insect/ insecta;																				
(b)	<p>(i) A = Fungi; B = Protoctist(a)/ protoctists/ protists; NOT protozoa</p> <p>(ii) A (reproduce by) spores/ hyphae/ mycelium/ chitin walls/ heterotrophic/ saprophytic/ eukaryotic; Accept description of saprophytic B membrane bound organelles present/ eukaryotic/ no tissue differentiation/ (mainly) single celled organisms/ unicellular;</p> <p><b>Question 1 total</b></p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p><b>[8]</b></p>																				

10.

Characteristic	Plant;	Animal; Accept animalia	Prokaryote; Accept prokaryotic	Protoctista; NOT protozoa/ fungi
Eukaryotic	✓	✓	✗	✓
Chloroplast	✓	✗	✗	Some species
Cell wall	✓	✗	✓	Some species
Nucleus	✓	✓	✗	✓

4

**Question 1 total**

**[4]**

## Essays

1.

(a) *Darwin*

- A. Darwin recognised that species did change/ put forward a theory as to how they changed;
- B. mutation qualified;
- C. Overproduction;
- D. Numbers remain constant/high mortality rate/struggle for survival;
- E. Variation e.g. beak size or shape/rats/moths;
- F. competition (for limited food source);
- G. Individuals with a beneficial variation survive / survival of fittest or converse;
- H. pass on beneficial characteristic;
- I. Repeats generation after generation; (not: over a long time)
- J. details of beak adaptation, seed, insects, fruit etc;
- K. Natural selection;
- L. adaptive radiation qual;
- M. morphologically similar and to mainland form/common ancestor;
- N. similarities of proteins/enzymes;
- O. similarities of DNA/genes;
- P.+ Q AVP x2 e.g. Fossil evidence, living intermediate forms, pentadactyl limb;

(Any 10)

2.

- A = Prokaryotes are unicellular organisms;
- B = No cellulose cell wall / Murein;
- C = No membrane bound internal structures / organelles /  
no nuclear membrane;
- D = Protoctista possess membrane bound organelles;
- E = No tissue differentiation;
- F = Fungi consist of hyphae / mycelium;
- G = Cell wall of chitin;
- H = Reproduction is by spores;
- I = Plants carry out photosynthesis/ autotrophic;
- J = Possess chloroplasts / membrane bound organelles;
- K = Cellulose cell walls;
- L = Animals are heterotrophic;
- M = Show nervous co-ordination;
- N = cells lack a cell wall;
- O = Names of five Kingdoms;

**Question total      10**